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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/810,392	03/26/2004	Naoki Hanashima	WASH5920	8602	
22430	7590 02/09/2006		EXAMINER		
YOUNG LAW FIRM			KIANNI, KAVEH C		
	IONAL CORPORATION E ROAD SUITE 106	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
PORTOLA V	VALLEY, CA 94028		2883		
			DATE MAILED: 02/09/2006	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applica	ation No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/810	10/810,392		HANASHIMA ET AL.	
		Examin	ner	Art Unit	T	
		Kianni (	C. Kaveh	2883		
The Period for Re	ne MAILING DATE of this commu	nication appears on	the cover sheet	with the correspondence a	address	
		OD DEDIVIS SET	TO EVOIDE 21	MONTU(S) OR THIRTY (	(30) DAVE	
WHICHE  - Extensions after SIX (6  - If NO perio  - Failure to r  Any reply r	FENED STATUTORY PERIOD F VER IS LONGER, FROM THE N s of time may be available under the provisions 3) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come of for reply is specified above, the maximum reply within the set or extended period for reply received by the Office later than three months tent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DATE OF sof 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no munication. tatutory period will apply and y will, by statute, cause the a	THIS COMMUN event, however, may a d will expire SIX (6) MO application to become a	IICATION. a reply be timely filed  DNTHS from the mailing date of this ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	^	
Status						
1)⊠ Res	sponsive to communication(s) file	ed on <i>30 November</i>	· 2005.			
·		2b)⊠ This action is				
3)☐ Sin	<u>,                                    </u>					
clos	sed in accordance with the pract	ice under <i>Ex parte</i> (	Q <i>uayle</i> , 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposition o	of Claims					
4)⊠ Cla	im(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the	application.				
	Of the above claim(s) <u>11 and 12</u>	• •	om consideratio	n.		
	im(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Cla	im(s) <u>1-8 and 10</u> is/are rejected.					
7)⊠ Cla	im(s) <u>9</u> is/are objected to.					
8)∐ Cla	im(s) are subject to restri	ction and/or electior	requirement.			
Application I	Papers					
9)∏ The	specification is objected to by th	ne Examiner.				
	drawing(s) filed on 26 March 20		epted or b)⊟ o	bjected to by the Examine	er.	
	licant may not request that any obje		•	•		
Rep	lacement drawing sheet(s) including	g the correction is requ	uired if the drawin	g(s) is objected to. See 37 (	CFR 1.121(d).	
11) <u></u> The	oath or declaration is objected t	o by the Examiner.	Note the attache	ed Office Action or form F	PTO-152.	
Priority unde	er 35 U.S.C. § 119	·				
12)⊠ Ackı	nowledgment is made of a claim	for foreign priority u	under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
a)⊠ A	ll b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:					
1.	Certified copies of the priority	documents have be	een received.			
2.	Certified copies of the priority	documents have be	een received in	Application No		
3.	Copies of the certified copies	· ·		n received in this Nationa	al Stage	
	application from the Internation	•				
* See t	he attached detailed Office action	on for a list of the ce	rtified copies no	ot received.		
Attachment(s)	Professional Cited (PTC 202)		<b>∆</b> □ 1-1	. Summary (DTO 443)		
	References Cited (PTO-892) V Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (I	PTO-948)		v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date		
3) 🔲 Informatio	n Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or s)/Mail Date	•		f Informal Patent Application (P1	TO-152)	

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-10 in a paper submitted on 11/30/05 is acknowledged. The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 10 recites the limitation 'the above buffer layer' in 3<sup>rd</sup> line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Correction is required.

### Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim 9 is allowable because the prior art of record, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose or render obvious wherein the lower cladding layer have a thickness of not less than 1  $\mu$ m and not more than 5  $\mu$ m in combination with the rest of the limitations of the base claim.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (US 5117470).

Regarding claim 1, 3, 5-8, Inoue teaches an optical waveguide (shown in at least fig. 4), comprising:

a silica substrate 9; a lower cladding layer 8 provided on the silica substrate 9; at least one core 2 provided on the lower cladding layer 8; and an upper cladding layer 7 provided on the lower cladding layer 8 and covering the core 2, in which a thermal expansion coefficient of the lower cladding layer and a thermal expansion coefficient of the upper cladding layer are substantially equal (see at least fig. 6a-e formation of Si substrate v. cladding layers made of glass compound/mixture, col. 9, last parag.-col.

10, 1<sup>st</sup> parag.+, and see col. 19, 2<sup>nd</sup> parag.; wherein glass compound/mixture CTE, of two cladding layers are substantially the same and what is different here is the difference between the glass cladding layer and that of Si substrate see col. 4, lines 52-57 and col. 19, lines 7-23).

wherein a softening temperature of the upper cladding layer is lower than a softening temperature of the lower cladding layer (see at least col. 11, last parag.-col. 12, 1<sup>st</sup> parag., and col. 19 2ned pareg.,); wherein at least boron (B) and phosphorus (P) are added to the upper cladding layer (see col. 11, 2<sup>nd</sup> parag.)

However, Inoue does not explicitly state that the above under cladding layer is buffer layer and wherein at least germanium (Ge) is added to the lower cladding layer. Nevertheless, Inoue states dopants are used as altering thermal hysteresis phenomena of optical layer(s) such as cladding/core and thus change in refractive index of the layer (see col. 4, line 45-col. 5, line 10, and col. 10, 1st parag.) and that Ge is a dopant used as means for change in refractive index of a layer. Thus, It is obvious/well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art when the invention was made that cladding layer is/known-as buffer layer and that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art when then invention was made to use Ge as suggested by Inoue as a dopant for change of refractive index in cladding layer and which also extremely conventional procedure, see below prior art, procedure/use in a cladding layer and since such optical waveguide would provide guided-wave optical device in which optical coupling ratio can be controlled (col. 1, 1st parag. and col. 3, 3rd parag.).

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Regarding claims 2-6 and 10, Inoue further teaches wherein a refractive index of the lower cladding layer (glass,Sio2) is higher than a refractive index of the silica substrate Si; wherein a softening temperature of the upper cladding layer is lower than a softening temperature of the lower cladding layer (see at least col. 11, last parag.-col. 12, 1st parag., and col. 19 2ned pareg.,); wherein at least boron (B) and phosphorus (P) are added to the upper cladding layer (see col. 11, 2nd parag.); further comprising another lower cladding layer interposed between the silica substrate and the above lower cladding layer, a thermal expansion coefficient of the another lower cladding layer is between a thermal expansion coefficients of the silica substrate and the above lower cladding layer (shown in at least fig. 20 and 26 and see relevant parag;. wherein glass compound/mixture CTE, of the two cladding layers are close to each other but different than that of Si substrate and that new/lower buffer/cladding layer can be

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#### Citation of Relevant Prior Art

between the upper clad/buffer layer, also col. 4, lines 52-57 and col. 19, lines 7-23).

Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. In accordance with MPEP 707.05 the following references are pertinent in rejection of this application since they provide substantially the same information disclosure as this patent does. These references are:

Suhir 6389209 teaches extremely conventional doping of cladding layer with Ge to alter its refractive index, see col. 7, lines 7-13

Childs et al. 20020170368 teaches at least claim 1

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Nara et al. 20020025133 teaches at least claim 1

Kominato et al. 20020122650 teaches at least claim 1

Zhong et al. 20030044151 teaches at least claim 1

Won 20030041624 teachings of at least claim 1

Parhami et al. 20030031445 teachings of at least claim 1

Parhami et al. 6704487 teachings of at least claim 1

These references are cited herein to show the relevance of the apparatus/methods taught within these references as prior art.

#### **Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to K. Cyrus Kianni whose telephone number is (571) 272-2417.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank Font, can be reached at (571) 272-2415.

### Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

### or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 (for formal communications intended for entry)

or:

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Plaza 4, 2021 South Clark Place, Arlington, VA., Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

K. Cyrus Kianni Primary Patent Examiner Group Art Unit 2883

February 3, 2006

KAVÉH KIANNI PRIMARY EXAMINER